भी यह ऐलान कर दिया गया है कि बैंकों की तरफ से जो लोन रेट होगा, जैसे बैंक 9 परसेंट पर लोन दे रहे हैं, उसमें से 2 परसेंट subvention सरकार देगी और पिछले 2 वर्षों का भुगतान कर दिया गया है।

श्री अमर सिंह: इसका मतलब है कि यह 7 परसेंट है? कितना परसेंट है, 7 परसेंट है या 4 परसेंट है, कितनी सब्सिडी दी है, यह तो बताइए।

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने अभी बताया है।

श्री अमर सिंह: नहीं बताया है ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह नहीं बताया, यह बताया है कि 9 परसेंट है।

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सर, जब interest rates को de-regulate कर दिया गया था, वह पहले किया गया था, हमारे आने से पहले किया गया था, उस समय यह तय हुआ था कि 50,000 रुपए तक के लोन पर 9 परसेंट दिया जाएगा। हम लोगों ने बाद में यह कहा था कि 50,000 तक तो बिल्कुल hassle free हो जाएगा, उसमें किसी तरह का कोई co-lateral नहीं होगा और 2 लाख तक वह BPLR के रेट पर दिया जाएगा, लेकिन बाद में जो ऐलान किया गया है, उसके तहत वह कम हो गया है, जैसा कि सभी जानते हैं और 2 परसेंट subvention दी जा रही है, जिसका मतलब है कि अब किसानों को वह 7 फीसदी पर मिल रहा है।

Decline in ground water level

*262. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ground water level in various parts of the country has declined as per the Planning Commission's Expert Group Report;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the total fiscal allocation earmarked during the last three years for the projects regarding maintenance of ground water level, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As per Planning Commission's Expert Group Report ground water level has declined in certain parts of the country.

A number of steps have been taken for augmentation of ground water. A Model Bill for regulating the use of ground water has been circulated to States/UTs to facilitate enactment of ground water legislation. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for regulation of ground water management and development has been constituted. The other measures include the constitution of Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Advisory Council in the Ministry of Water Resources, preparation of a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water, carrying out of studies on artificial recharge of ground water and organisation of mass awareness programmes and training of stakeholders on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.

The schemes of development and management of ground water resources are planned and funded by concerned States/UTs. However, the Central Government also provides assistance to the States/UTs in this regard. The expenditure incurred on related schemes through Central Ground Water Board during the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Expenditure incurred on the activities of Central Ground Water Board during the last three years

(*Rs. in lakh*)

Region/Division/State Unit Office (SUO) of CGWB	Details of expenditure		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
NWHR, Jammu & NHR, Dharamshala	130.41	132.01	137.77
Division VIII, Jammu & Div. XVII, Dharamshala	556.94	615.33	591.41
NWR, Chandigarh	203.08	223.06	207.92
Div-II, Ambala	419.71	480.42	391.19
WR, Jaipur	276.25	262.53	252.52
Div-XI, Jodhpur	445.05	491.16	469.86
SUO Jodhpur	30.85	35.57	36.63
WCR, Ahmedabad	217.58	183.92	168.86
Div-I, Ahmedabad	607.25	533.41	550.13
NCR, Bhopal	261.08	228.44	333.43
Div-XII, Bhopal	388.34	561.99	448.49
NCCR, Raipur	142.05	136.28	145.96
Div-XIII, Raipur	256.25	481.67	326.15
CR, Nagpur	211.19	193.71	182.76
Div-VI, Nagpur	308.69	560.00	401.24
SUO, Pune	36.94	35.78	33.57
NR, Lucknow & UR, Dehradun	288.01	410.25	375.37
Div. III, Varanasi	393.46	452.98	426.08
Div. XVI, Bareilly	369.95	384.02	405.52
MER, Patna	205.96	161.55	153.05
Div. V, Ranchi & SUO, Ranchi	360.19	350.14	347.30
ER, Kolkata	375.29	275.27	277.85
Div. XV, Kolkata	393.42	401.65	551.76

1	2	3	4
NER, Guwahati, SUO, Agartala & SUO, Itanagar	187.54	229.13	217.93
Div. VII, Guwahati	342.11	383.58	411.88
SUO, Shillong	25.26	30.89	31.51
SER, Bhubaneshwar	359.36	210.50	208.90
Div. X, Bhubaneshwar	475.86	445.77	433.13
SR, Hyderabad & SUO, Vishakhapatnam	288.63	283.78	405.26
Div, IX, Hyderabad	409.37	391.52	358.26
SWR, Bangalore & SUO, Belgaum	270.87	241.16	296.22
Div. XIV, Bangalore	348.74	626.30	429.66
SECR, Chennai	226.31	196.56	364.64
Div. IV, Chennai	539.14	451.16	492.15
KR, Trivandrum	134.57	133.66	133.45
SUO, Delhi	191.22	233.82	255.25
CHQ, Faridabad	682.36	665.27	694.01
PAO, Faridabad	41.54	41.18	48.30
GRAND TOTAL	11400.82	12155.42	11995.37

SHRI C. PERUMAL: Sir, my first supplementary is this.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will insist on all the State Governments to make legislation and also make it mandatory for establishment of rainwater harvesting system. The rainwater harvesting system was launched, for the first time, in the country, in Tamil Nadu, by the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, in all existing and new construction, irrespective of private or Government-owned buildings, to control the unprecedented decline of groundwater table and to increase the groundwater level. If so,the details thereof and what was the response from the State Government to this proposal.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ: Sir, it is a very important question to ask the State Governments to look into the depleting levels of groundwater and put regulations. Perhaps, every hon. Member in this august House is aware that 'Water' is a State Subject. We only intervene for corrective measures, or, give policy statements to the States and inform them on the depletion of groundwater level. But, it is yet to be decided; maybe, this question will increase the intensity that the Central Government must intervene decisively. This is a different question. We cannot, as of now, issue any

directive to the State Governments to regulate groundwater. We have done our duty. We have circulated throughout the country a Model Bill on rainwater harvesting and recharge of groundwater. Apart from this, so many measures have been taken to recharge the groundwater, because the groundwater is very essential for this country. That has been done. The response to our Model Bill is very good. In the North-Eastern States, perhaps, this measure is not needed. But, in other parts of the country, it is very essential. Sir, in Punjab—I must share this with this august House—the water level is going down. But, since water is available at a deeper acquiferous, they want to continue with that. I have been telling the successive Chief Ministers of Punjab that they cannot do it. They have to regulate it. They have to see that the groundwater level goes up. But except Punjab, the response from the other States of the country is very good to our Model Bill.

SHRI C. PERUMAL: Sir, my second supplementary is this.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry has taken any separate policy decision, especially for management of groundwater level and engage NGOs, for implementation of water harvesting projects with scientific technology, because, presently, the groundwater in various parts of the country is polluted due to increase of factories. If so, the details may be given. If not, the alternative plan that the Government proposed for better management of groundwater in the coming years.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ: Sir, I could say without any fear or contradiction that the UPA Government has focussed its attention on groundwater. We treat groundwater as a 'deposit.' We go to bank to get interest; we cannot look for principal amount. That is what we are doing for groundwater. There are so many details. I would like to share them with the hon. Members here. Sir, the Ministry, through its Groundwater Board, carrying out observation in 15,640 wells of the country and these wells are regularly monitored by the Ground Water Board. We have 18 regional offices. And, I must say that these 18 regional offices are, now, viable centres. They deal with State Governments. Now, as far as depletion of ground water is concerned, the figures available with the Ministry are that the total number of assessed units was 5,723 and out of these wells, we have found that over-exploited areas are 839, and critical areas are 226. Based on these figures, we have notified them. Besides the Central Ground Water Board there is another department, called, the Central Ground Water Authority. They have authority under the Environment Protection Act. The Environment Protection Act, as known to me so far, is a very strong Act. And, under that Act, we have regulated 43 areas in different States where the wells, to the best of my information, have been sealed. And, we will keep monitoring them. Further, we have 65 areas, which we call as areas notified for registration, that is, the State Governments have been allowed. The ground water is depleting. Now, the further focus on the 739 areas are there where depletion has taken place. But I don't want to raise alarm in this august House because so far the ground water to the extent of 58 per cent has been ...*(Interruptions)*... We don't call it 'exploited'. We say that development of ground water is 58 per cent. So, even though there is shortage in certain areas, even though depletion has taken place, yet, I would not like to raise an alarm because we are doing considerable activities so far as ground water is concerned. I can give further details, but this is the answer to the question.

प्रो॰ राम देव भंडारी: माननीय सभापति जी, मेरे समक्ष एक किताब है "संसद सदस्यों के लिए व्याख्यान माला–प्रथम व्याख्यान 'जल संरक्षण'–17 अगस्त, 2005", इसमें प्रति व्यक्ति जल की उपलब्धता के बारे में लिखा गया है। देश में उपलब्ध औसत वार्षिक अक्षय स्वच्छ जल लगभग 1869 मिलियन घन मीटर है। स्वच्छ जल की उपलब्धता जनसंख्या में वृद्धि के कारण कम हो रही है। विभिन्न वर्षों के लिए इसका मूल्यांकन निम्नवत है। महोदय, 1991 में 2209 घन मीटर, 2001 में 1820 घन मीटर, 2025 में 1341 घन मीटर तथा 2050 में संभावना है कि यह 1140 घन मीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष रह जाएगा। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष दर वर्ष स्वच्छ जल की उपलब्धता घटती चली जा रही है और ऐसी स्थिति आएगी जब पीने का पानी नहीं मिलेगा। मैं जानता हूं कि सरकार इस बात से चिंतित है, मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसके लिए कौन-सा कार्यक्रम बना रही है, जिससे आने वाले वर्षों में प्रति व्यक्ति स्वच्छ जल की जो आवश्यकता है, उसके अनुसार उपलब्ध हो सके?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, this question, raised by the hon. Member, is not relevant to the situation that I am discussing. My Ministry has nothing to do with drinking water, it deals with flood management and irrigation However, the question of the hon. Member is valid. We have to take care of drinking water, safe water and clean water. But this is, unfortunately, not relevant to the question.

प्रो॰ अलका क्षत्रिय: सर, हम जानते हैं कि भू-जल के स्तर में लगातार गिरावट आती जा रही है। मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में, पिछले तीन साल में केन्द्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड के क्रियाकलाप में जो व्यय किया गया है, वह दिखाया है, उसमें WCR अहमदाबाद के लिए जो व्यय दिखाया गया, उसमें तीन सालों से लगातार कमी आ रही है। पहली बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगी कि यह कमी क्यों आई है, क्या वहां पर भू-जल का स्तर बढ़ गया है? दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर नहीं बढ़ा है, तो क्या वह आगे आने वाले समय में इस खर्च को बढ़ाकर वहां के भू-जल स्तर को बढ़ाने में मदद करेंगे?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, no money is provided to the State Governments from my Ministry for ground water development. It is a State subject and the States ultimately get funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. They have money and they are looking after the ground water. My Ministry does many things by way of policy and by way of intervention as the model Bill. The House perhaps knows it and it was a very great step taken by the UPA Government. The hon. Prime Minister instituted what is called the National Advisory Council on recharging of ground water. Under that Advisory Council, so many decisions have been taken. It is my pleasure that Prof. Swaminathan, a great scientist, is here. It is no embarrassment to me that he is here. It is my pleasure to have him here. I moved out of my Ministry. This is my habit. I did it earlier also in the Environment Ministry. Whenever it is needed, in search of experts, I move out of my Ministry and none of my Staff Members is sorry for that because knowledge sometimes is available outside Ministry. So, Prof. Swaminathan and others sat with us on the question of recharging ground water. I was answering the question that it is not our job to sanction money. We have to give ideas; we have to give technical advice. We have an Advisory Council and all the State Governments are represented there and scientists like Dr. Swaminathan are also there. We are going into areas where we shall get more crop and income per drop of water. This is the book we produced recently and it is being circulated very widely. It is 'More crop and income per drop of water.' That is happening. So, they will find money we shall give schemes and we shall intervene.

श्री प्यारे लाल खंडेलवाल: सर, उत्तर बहुत लंबा हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो॰ अलका क्षत्रिय: सर, स्तर बढ़ा है या नहीं बढ़ा है? खर्च क्यों कम किया है, कम से कम यह तो बता दें।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: About Andhra Pradesh ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next supplementary is being asked.

श्री अमीर आलम खान: माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा ताल्लुक मुजफ्फरनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश से है। न तो वहां जल रहा है और न जल स्तर। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दरख्वास्त करना चाहूंगा कि मुजफ्फरनगर, जिसकी तहसील बुढ़ाना, जिसमें ट्यूबवैल का जो पंखा होता था, वह अब से दस साल पहले बिल्कुल ऊपर रखा जाता था, आज दस नीचे का काश्तकार दो लाख रुपए ट्यूबवैल में खर्च करता है और पचास फुट गहरा कुआं खोदकर पानी की सिंचाई करता है, जिससे वहां का जल स्तर इतना नीचे चला गया है कि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मुजफ्फरनगर के लिए वे कोई योजना तैयार करेंगे, जिससे कि वहां के पेयजल का संकट दूर हो? माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह समस्या प्रदेश सरकार की है, मान्यवर, जल मंत्री तो आप हैं और हम लोग यहां राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, तो हम आपसे दरख्वास्त नहीं करेंगे, आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देश दें, ताकि वहां का जल स्तर ऊपर लाया जा सके।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member and I will write to the Chief Minister. This is my commitment. But, in the meantime, ...(*Interruptions*)... पहले पूरी बात तो सुनिए मेरी। In Uttar Pradesh, we assessed 803 units and the number of over-exploited areas is 37 and that means five per cent of it. The critical situation is in two areas.

श्री अमीर आलम खान: यह आपकी जो लिस्ट जारी हुई है, इसमें मुजफ्फरनगर का नाम नहीं है, मेरठ मंडल का भी नाम नहीं है, सहारनपुर मंडल का नाम नहीं है।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Now that you have mentioned that, I will take up the matter with the Chief Minister. That I have said. But, in the meantime, I was quoting the figures relevant to Uttar Pradesh, not every district.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 263.

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sahib, there are so many other questions, what am I to do?

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: अगर मंत्री इतने लंबे जवाब देंगे और उन्हें आप रोकेंगे नहीं और ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I take your point.

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: तो क्या होगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take your point.

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: हमें आप कहते हैं कि छोटा सवाल पूछिए और मंत्री जी को आप इजाज़त देते हैं कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take you point.

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: कि out of range जाकर जवाब दें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said that. I take the hon. Member's point. I would request the Ministers to be crisp in their responses. Please let the next Question proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 263. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please don't interrupt.

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... बहुत पहले से हमने हाथ उठाया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

एटीएम में नकली नोट

*263. **सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया:**
श्री मोती लाल वोरा:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: